

pursuing party overtook the Indians just after they had crossed the Greenbrier River at the Island Ford where the tannery is now. When the firing started the Indians killed the Sloan baby by dashing its head against a tree. The shots scared the pack horse on which the 13 year old Joseph was riding, and the boy was thrown off in a patch of nettles. The Indians escaped with three other prisoners going by way of Indian Draft. The boy was found in the Nettle patch, and he grew up to lose a leg in the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774. The body of the murdered infant was buried near where the present Marlinton and Huntersville road crosses Marlin Run near the Court House, The prisoners were ransomed from the Indians at Detroit after a year or two of captivity.

In the war between the States, a Union prisoner named Vorville, knocked his guard out with a rock, at the Gay house above the Fair Ground, and escaped. At the mouth of Indian Draft he was overhauled, offered resistance and was shot.

In his diary the late Bishop Asbury, father of the Methodist Church in the United States speaks of Drennon on Indian Draft as one of his regular stopping places on his itineraries from Main to Georgia. The Bishop records he would spend a day at Drinnon prepare for, and a day at Mingo Flats, to recuperate from the twenty mile ride through the then Elk Valley Wilderness.

Indian Draft is haunted by the spirit of John Drennon, a young soldier in the war of 1812, who died of at Noffolk. The late William Gay, Sr. as a boy was returning from a mill on Knapps Creek by way of Indian Draft. The horse stopped suddenly and the mill boy looked to see what for. There in a fence corner he saw young John Drennon wrapped in a blanket, taking his rest. Before the boy could speak, the horse bolted off at break neck speed. The boy told the family he had seen soldier John on his way home and would soon hear the news of the war. When John did not appear at home he was looked for but could not be found. The matter was a mystery to the people of that day until David Cochran and John R. Flemmons came home from the war, bringing the news of the death of young Drennon. The time of his death and the time young Gay saw him the apparation beside the road coincided.

There is a tradition of buried treasure on Indian Draft . English speaking prisoners of pirates on the lower Mississippi took some of their captors treasure in escaping-- a whole pot full of it; presumably two gallons in size . Up the Mississippi, up the Ohio, up the Kanawaha, up the Gauley, up the Williams, down Stony Creek to Indian Draft . There they buried it, to await the return from the English speaking settlement east of the Endless Mountains . So far as tradition goes the men never returned and so far as I know to the contrary the Gold and the Silver and the precious stones still await a finder. However, some say it is not on Indian Draft at all, but Cloverlick Creek or Stony Creek , or Stamping Creek are the places to look. Only a year or two ago, people from the north west of the state were here with old maps, looking for the buried treasure. In the war between the States, the Eighth and Sixteenth regiments of Tennessee Infantry camped at Edray , on Indian Draft in August 1861. Measles broke out and a number of men died . Their bones lie there to this day.

Fifty years ago one of the Tennessee soldiers wrote of the Indian Draft country:

" We wish we could , with proper word and in some beautiful language , give a perfect description of the scenery around about Edray; with all its clear , limpid springs of pure water, its lofty mountains reaching up into the sky "... //

SPICE RUN;- Spice Run has its source in several small branches high up in the Beaver Lick Mountain, and flows in a general westward direction to form the Greenbrier-Pocahontas line for some five miles to where it joins the Greenbrier River.

It has a meandering length of 6.1 miles with a total fall of 1000 feet or at the rate of 163.9 feet per mile. It has a drainage area of 8.34 square miles.

The Spice Run received its name at a very early period of time, along years before the formation of Pocahontas County, and was made the boundary line between Greenbrier and Pocahontas, and was named for the Spicewood Bush, or Spice Bush which was found upon the Branch, which is an ornamental shrub of the Laurel family native to most of the Eastern United States. The small yellow flowers are followed by spicy scarlet fruits and the foliage and bark are also aromatic. The bark was formerly used in household medicine. The dried and powdered berries was used for as a substitute for all spice in the Revolutionary War and the leaves were brewed for tea in the Civil War.

The Spice Bush, which is closely related to the Sassafras, is used horticulturally. It is also called the Benjamin Bush. (See Colum- Encyclopedia)

LOCUST CREEK:- Locust Creek in a large Spring against the east side of the Droop Mountain and flows south for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles where it is joined by a small tributary in Trump Run and continues east to the Greenbrier River at Locust Station. It is a short Run with a considerable volume of water with a slight fall. This run is a continuation of Hills Creek which sinks beneath Droop Mountain on the opposite side. It was reported that coloring matter was placed in Hills Creek and was found to emerge in the head of Locust Creek. Locust Creek has a drainage area of 9.98 square miles, has a total fall of 135 feet.

HILLS CREEK;- Hills Creek heads high up in the Kinnison Mountain of Ewe Mountains and flows west for some three miles where it is joined by a small branch and turns south to form a series of beautiful falls in " Falls of Hills Creek " It continues south east, being joined by smaller branches, to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Lobelia

where it sinks into the Greenbrier Limestone beneath Droop Mountain, it has a total length of 8.4 miles, with a total fall of 1525 feet, and a rate of fall per mile of 181.5 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 31.60 square miles.

Hills Creek was named in honor of the Pioneer Richard Hill, ^{whose} ancestral blood courses the veins of a great many worthy citizens of Pocahontas County. It is generally believed that he came to this region soon after the armies of the Revolution were disbanded, from North Carolina. As long as Hills Creek flows and continues to pass under the Droop Mountain his name will be perpetuated. He was one of the most distinguished of the early pioneers as a scout and a vigilant defender of the Forts of Pocahontas County in the pioneer days.

BRUFFEYS CREEK;:- Bruffey Creek is a small stream with its source west of Viney Mountain and flows south where it is joined by Cave Run and sinks beneath the surface one mile south east of Lobelia. It has an entire length of 3.9 miles and has a fall of 1400 feet, and a rate of fall per mile of 358.9 feet, and has a drainage area of 3.8 square miles. Bruffeys Creek was named from the pioneer John Bruffey who settled on the branch before the formation of Pocahontas County, and many of his descendants bearing his name are still living in the vicinity of Bruffey Creek.

OLDHAM RUN:- Oldham Run rises west of Burr Valley and flows in a westward direction south of Pond Ridge, and is joined by Perry and Nigh Gap Runs, and enters the Greenbrier River one half mile due east of Locust Station. It has a total length of 5.4 miles, with a total fall of 830 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 153.7 feet and has drainage area of 8.01 square miles.

Oldham Run, Received its name from Joseph Oldham who first received a land grant in the vicinity of the Branch, while under the regime of Bath County bearing date of 1809.